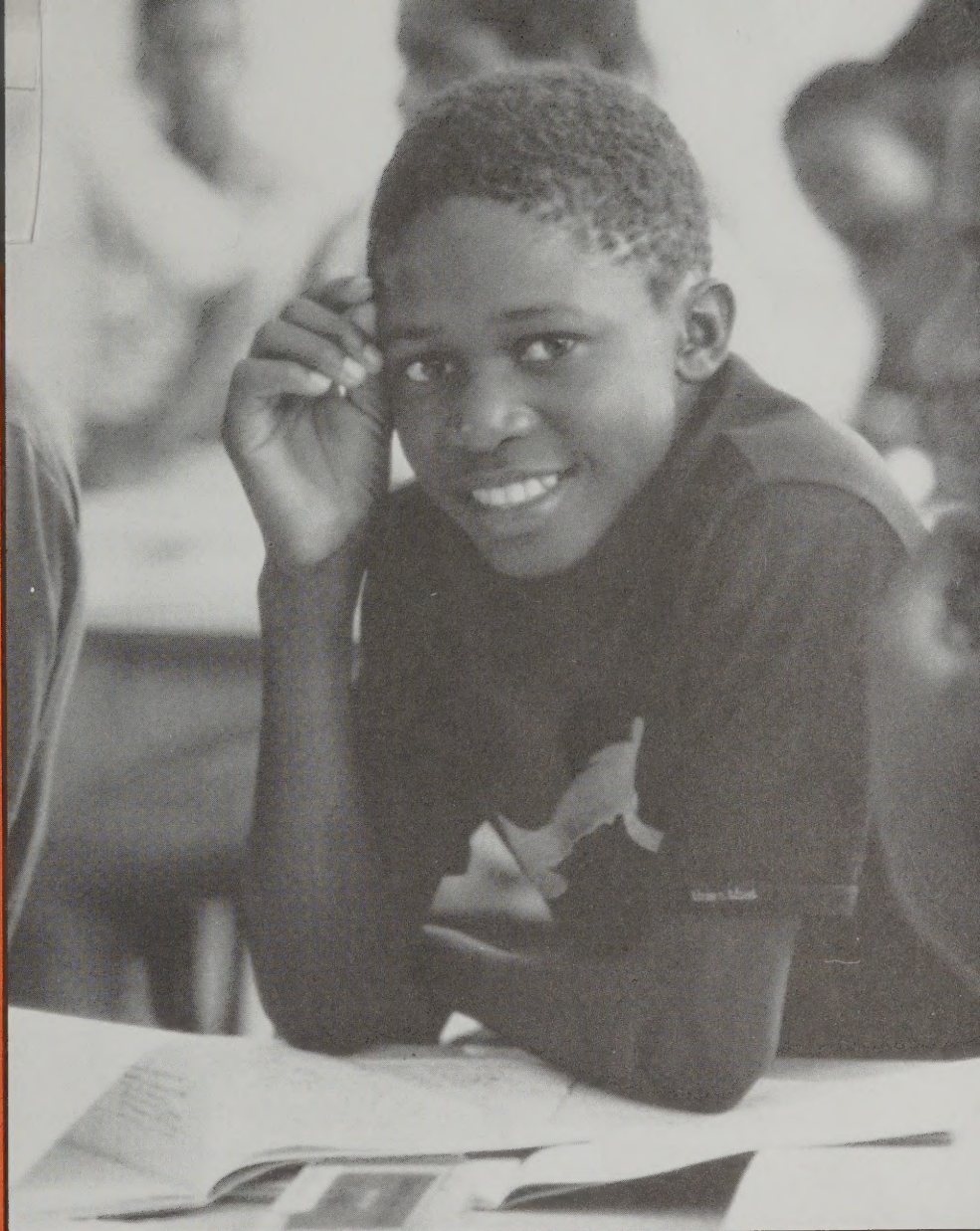
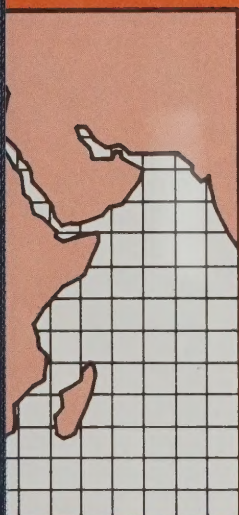
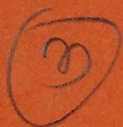


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Country Profile

Zimbabwe

Canada

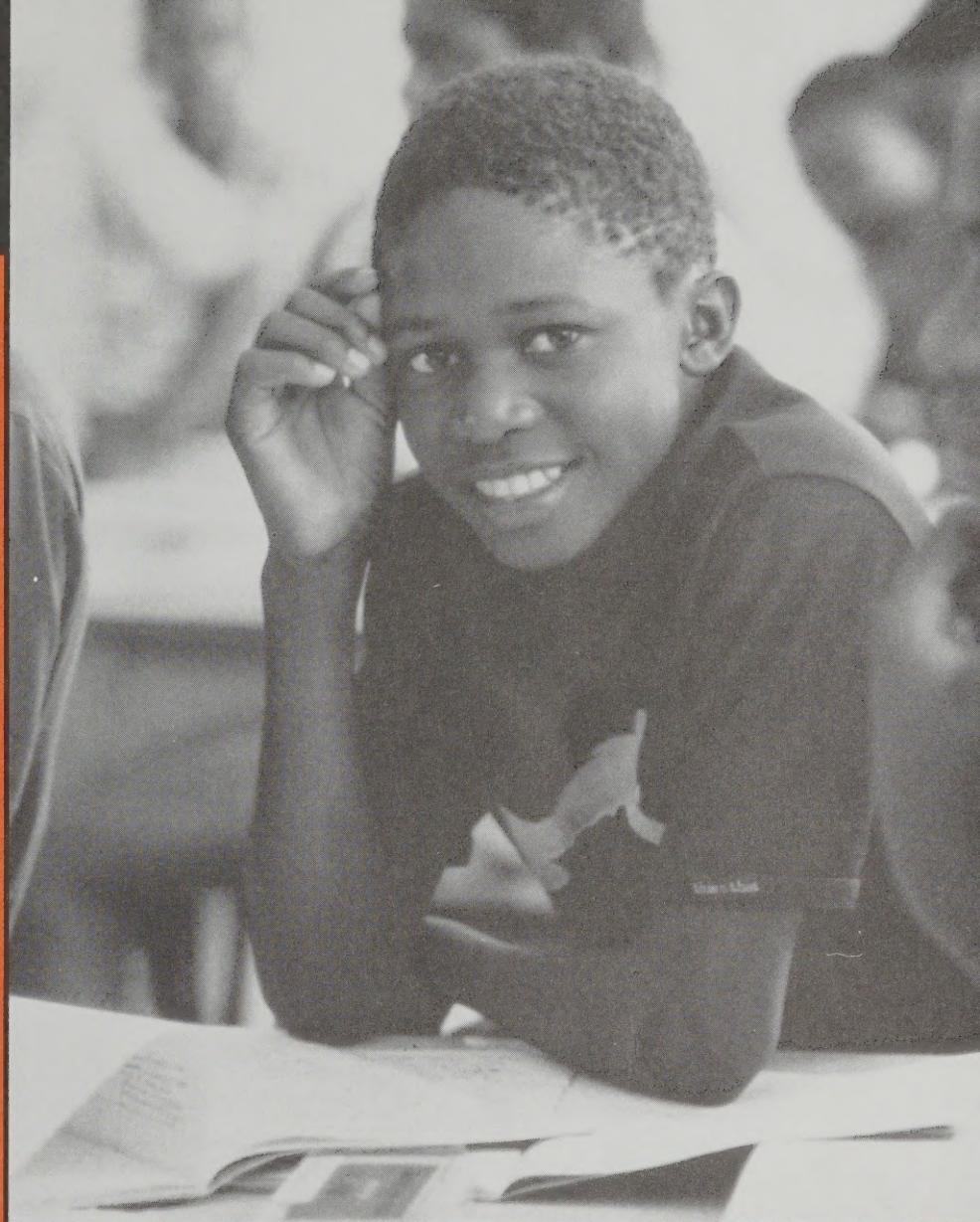
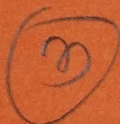


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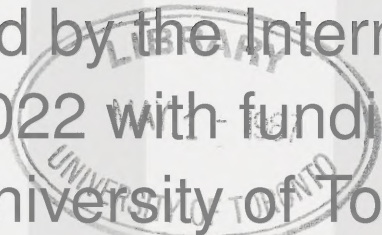
Country Profile

Zimbabwe

Canada



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COUNTRY PROFILE

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Official Name | Republic of Zimbabwe |
| Capital | Harare |
| Topography | Landlocked; plateau, eastern highlands, river basin in south |
| Climate | semi-arid, temperate |
| Principal crops | maize, tobacco, cotton, sugar, wheat, coffee, tea, soybeans, livestock |
| Resources | gold, asbestos, copper, chrome, nickel, tin, coal |
| Official language | English |
| Other languages spoken | Shona, Ndebele |
| Ethnic groups | Mashona, Matabele, Manyika, Lezeru, Tonga, Sena, Venda |
| Religions | Indigenous, Christian |
| Date of Independence | April 18, 1980 |

COMPARATIVE DATA

| | <u>Zimbabwe</u> | <u>Canada</u> |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Area | 391,109 km ² | 9,976,000 km ² |
| Population (1983) | 7.9 million | 24.9 million |
| Population density | 20.2 persons/km ² | 2.5 persons/km ² |
| Urbanization | 24% | 75% |
| Ave. annual growth of population (1973-83) | 3.2% | 1.2% |
| Life expectancy at birth | 56 | 76 |
| Infant mortality rate | 69/1,000 live births | 9/1,000 |
| Daily per capita calorie supply as % of requirement | 89% | 129% |
| Adult literacy rate | 69% | 99% |
| Primary school enrolment as % of age bracket: | | |
| total | 130* | 104* |
| boys | 134* | 105* |
| girls | 125* | 103* |
| % of labor force in: | | |
| agriculture | 27 | 5 |
| industry | 28 | 29 |
| services | 45 | 66 |
| % population under 15 | 30 | 23.2 |
| GNP per capita | \$740 | \$12,310 |
| Ave. annual growth in GNP/capita (1965-1983) | 1.5% | 2.5% |
| External public debt as % of GNP | 27.9% | 1.35% |
| Debt service as % of GNP | 8.1% | 4.96% |
| Current account balance (million) | -\$459 | \$1380 |

EXTERNAL TRADE - ZIMBABWE

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Principal exports | tobacco, gold, cotton, asbestos, ferro-alloys |
| Principal imports | machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, petroleum products and chemicals |
| Principal trading partners | South Africa, United Kingdom, West Germany, Japan, Botswana, USA, Netherlands |
| Main exports to Canada | cereals, fur skins (undressed), metal ores and scrap, inedible end products |
| Main imports from Canada | telecommunications and related equipment, synthetic rubber and plastic materials, hard spring wheat flour, combine reaper- thresher and parts |

*Figures can exceed 100% because pupils above or below the official primary school age, generally 6 to 11 years, are included in the calculation.

Source: World Development Report, 1985, World Bank

NB: All figures are in U.S. \$

BACKGROUND

During the years of the Ian Smith regime, Canada played an important role in the international effort to bring about black majority rule. The Canadian government was a firm supporter of the UN sanctions against Rhodesia and provided a significant amount of humanitarian assistance through international agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to Zimbabwean exiles and refugees displaced by the war. Canada's High Commissioner was one of the first to present his credentials to the new Government of Zimbabwe and there has been a resident High Commissioner in Harare since October 1980. Canada has traditionally provided assistance for the education and training of Zimbabweans at first in Canada and subsequently in Third World countries.

BILATERAL ASSISTANCE

The principal objective of the CIDA program in Zimbabwe is to link the subsistence sector of the economy with its modern sector. In assisting Zimbabwe to create an environment of growth and stability, CIDA has programmed the following sectors:

- human resource development;
- national infrastructure requirements;
- agriculture and rural development.

Since independence in April 1980, CIDA has responded to Zimbabwe's needs by allocating some \$98 million in bilateral assistance within the framework of a two-phase plan. The initial phase was directed at assisting Zimbabwe in its reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts through non-governmental channels (\$500,000), an untied bilateral assistance grant of \$3.0 million for the refurbishment and repair of cattle dips throughout the country, and \$2.9 million in food aid for refugee resettlement programs.

The second phase is a longer-term assistance program aimed at improving economic growth while promoting rural production. By June 1983, Canada had committed \$50 million to seven projects:

- \$7.6 million for a mapping project;
- \$6.0 million for the purchase of locomotives;
- \$3.0 million for the purchase of 23 road graders;
- \$9.4 million for an aeromagnetic survey of Zimbabwe's mineral deposits;
- \$3.0 million for technical assistance;
- \$6.4 million for 100 secondary school teachers and 50 technical vocational instructors provided by World University Service of Canada;
- \$15.0 million for the purchase of combine harvesters, road graders, rural telephone equipment, and forestry and water drilling equipment.

Since Prime Minister Mugabe's visit to Canada in September 1983, CIDA has undertaken further commitments worth \$30 million, over and above a food aid contribution of \$6 million in 1984-85. A significant proportion of funds has supported the supply of Canadian professionals and technicians to assist Zimbabwe in its human resource development;

however, the largest amount of bilateral funding to Zimbabwe has centred on lines of credit for the importation of Canadian equipment, thus assisting the Zimbabwean economy to meet the foreign exchange requirements on infrastructural equipment projects.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the main means of support for most of the country's population. Four thousand to five thousand white commercial farmers own 58 per cent of the arable land and produce 75 per cent of Zimbabwe's agricultural output. The remaining 25 per cent share, which is growing rapidly, comes from some 3.5 million blacks who occupy subsistence farms on the country's communal lands.

Zimbabwe's agricultural sector produces a wide range of crop and livestock products. About one quarter of marketed output comes from livestock sales, while the remainder, crop sales, includes maize, tobacco, cotton and sugar as chief crops. Significant amounts of wheat, coffee, tea, soybeans and groundnuts are also grown. Beef and dairy products dominate livestock production, although there are some swine and sheep produced.

Good rains in the early part of the 1985 growing season ended three years of drought which had decimated the southern and western regions of the country. On the whole, conditions were considerably better than the previous season; the value of agricultural production grew strongly, producing, among other results, a 1.2 million tonne maize surplus. Maize, Zimbabwe's staple crop, was hardest hit by the drought. An overemphasis on maize production in place of more drought-resistant crops such as sorghum and millet has aggravated food shortages. Several thousand tonnes of maize were imported during the drought years, but producers are now confident supplies will exceed demand and there will be strategic reserves for the future.

Zimbabwe has four state marketing boards for grain, dairy products, cotton and beef. It has eight farming research stations and spends about 13 per cent of net profits from agricultural output on research and development. Tobacco is Zimbabwe's chief agricultural export and an important source of much-needed foreign currency earnings. Although world prices have declined, the tobacco industry in Zimbabwe has grown steadily, yielding a record 119 million kilograms valued at Z\$247 million. There was a record cotton crop in 1984-85. Sales of cotton seed for 1985 have also exceeded last season's total and it is clear that many smallholders intend to plant cotton as insurance against another year of drought. Wheat, however, will have to be imported; the difference between annual consumption and domestic production is close to 150,000 tonnes. Taking crop and livestock sales into account, the total value of agricultural production in 1984 increased by 30 per cent.

Despite problems associated with agricultural production, the farmers of Zimbabwe have done very well in terms of volume produced. The Zimbabwean authorities have kept prices at appropriate levels, but that is not the sole reason for high production levels. The other essential factor is the presence of a solid physical and financial infrastructure.

A good extension service, an adequate supply of fertilizers and other inputs, as well as marketing assistance, all combine to encourage production from both the traditional and commercial farmers. The Zimbabwean government, despite the three years of drought, has managed to keep the confidence of the farming population, which is vital to the country's development and economic success.

Rural Development

The government's land reform policies include resettlement of families on either empty lands or lands bought from whites. So far, land has been bought from white commercial farmers on a "willing-seller, willing-buyer" basis. Progress has been slow. The resettlement policies are designed to take the pressure off 800,000 families - about 60 per cent of the population - now crowded on 16.2 million hectares of commercial lands, which can support only half that number. In addition, there are plans to move about 235,000 families into urban areas because many of the breadwinners now work in towns.

CIDA's first development project for the rural sector was a \$15 million Development Line of Credit (DLOC) to enable Zimbabwe to purchase much-needed capital goods for rural sector development. Under the DLOC, Canadian equipment such as combine harvesters, road grading equipment, and rural telephone equipment was purchased.

The second development project for the rural sector was the \$7.6 million Mapping Project, the goal of which was to assist Zimbabwe in developing a comprehensive resource inventory of the less-developed areas of the country for land use planning. The data will be used by agriculturalists, soil scientists, foresters and rural planners for such ultimate purposes as population resettlement. The project's first three phases, which are now complete, consisted of aerial photography of the entire country, aerial triangulation, and installation of a computer-aided mapping system in the Surveyor-General's Department in Harare. In the current phase, Canadian mapping companies are producing 900 orthophoto map sheets covering northern and eastern Zimbabwe.

Mining

Mining was the original purpose of white settlement in Zimbabwe, but today it is less important than the commercial farming or manufacturing sectors of the economy. Of the 40 different minerals produced, the most important are gold, asbestos, nickel, coal, copper, chrome and iron. Of lesser importance are silver, cobalt, tin, phosphate, barytes, mica, tungsten and precious stones - quartz, topaz and emeralds. Over 90 per cent of mineral production is exported, and, for this reason, the mining industry plays a crucial role in the Zimbabwean economy. It contributes greatly to the welfare of the other economic sectors by supplying foreign exchange and stimulating demand for manufacturing goods.

The international recession in the early eighties seriously damaged the industry, causing mines to shut down and the value of mineral production to decline. A seven-year consecutive drop in the volume of production ended in 1984, when the mining industry suddenly showed a 9 per cent

increase in production. This turnaround was coupled with an 8.8 per cent improvement in unit values. Production totals for the first six months of 1984 were nearly 20 per cent higher than the equivalent period in 1983. Mineral producers, however, are plagued by heavy interest payments, the lack of adequate transportation routes, and difficult access to ports. No new major investments are planned to maintain production levels after currently producing mines exhaust their reserves. CIDA has been helping Zimbabwe stimulate interest in its mining sector by funding a \$9.4 million aeromagnetic survey. Phase I of the project saw the completion in 1984 of an aeromagnetic survey by Kenting Earth Sciences and an electromagnetic survey by Geoterrex International. In the second phase, which is under way, four CIDA cooperants based in Gweru are carrying out a ground truth follow-up program. The Canadians are utilizing data gathered in the airborne surveys along with ground geophysics and drilling to conduct a mineral exploration program.

Transportation

Zimbabwe has faced acute transportation problems since independence. Its rail and road links to the sea have been crippled by attacks from anti-government forces and its railway system is old and in need of repair. Land-locked Zimbabwe depends on the Mozambique ports of Beira and Maputo for its closest access to the sea. Guerrilla attacks have interrupted or severed main rail routes to these ports, forcing trade to be re-routed 1,600 kilometres through South Africa.

Apart from the two railway lines to Mozambique, Zimbabwe has two lines to South Africa. One runs directly to South Africa, the other loops through Botswana. Aware of the importance of a rail infrastructure for Zimbabwean economic development, CIDA provided a \$6 million loan in 1982 for five locomotives as part of a multi-donor program of assistance to purchase 26 diesel locomotives for the National Railways.

Zimbabwe is also expanding road construction. Of the 85,000 kilometres of road in the country, 14 per cent are asphalted while 54 per cent are gravel. CIDA provided a \$3 million loan in 1982 for the supply of 23 Champion road graders and supplied a second shipment of 40 more graders worth \$3.3 million and spare parts worth \$550,000 in 1984. Technical assistance in instructor training for the operation of the equipment was provided in 1985 for \$67,000, and this is being followed up in 1986 and 1987.

Human Resource Development

Like most African states, Zimbabwe faces an acute shortage of skilled personnel. In part through the country focus approach, CIDA's bilateral program assists Zimbabwe in different ways, through an educational and technical assistance program as well as through community and cooperative development.

In addition to fielding seven cooperants, CUSO has been developing major programming in Zimbabwe, with emphasis on community development through the strengthening of local NGOs that promote self-reliance. A second

program is designed to increase Zimbabwe's rural producer cooperatives over three years. CIDA has allocated \$4.5 million to these two projects.

World University Service of Canada (WUSC) has been actively involved in secondary education in Zimbabwe since 1981. A major country focus project of \$6.7 million over five years has provided in its first phase 100 Canadian teachers on three-year assignments to rural secondary schools and primary teacher training centres, together with 50 technical school teachers for three years each. Moreover, 50 Zimbabweans have been trained in Canada as technical instructors. A second phase, begun in 1985, is fielding 100 teachers to secondary schools and teacher training centres.

The Manitoba Institute of Management is carrying out a project with Zimbabwe's recently-created Small Enterprise Development Corporation (SEDCO). This provides support to small business entrepreneurs through training, improved management and financial assistance. CIDA has allocated over \$900,000 toward this project.

In 1982, a linkage was established between the University of Zimbabwe and Dalhousie University through the country focus mechanism. Canadian faculty members were provided to fill teaching positions in the Business Studies Program, while new staff members were being trained in Canada; library resources and curriculum and teaching materials were developed. The Department of Political and Administrative Studies of Dalhousie has assisted in the design and implementation of the Diploma in Public Administration and the Master's degree in Public Administration at the University of Zimbabwe; assistance has also taken the form of teachers, teacher training, professional development and producing new materials for teaching and research.

An \$8.9 million Technical Vocational Project is due to start in mid-1986. This project, being implemented by Ontario International Corporation, will provide 64 person-years of assistance in the fields of technical education, trades testing and curriculum development, and 60 person-years of training for Zimbabweans in Canada.

Private Sector Line of Credit

Canada is providing a development line of credit to Zimbabwe's private sector in the amount of \$14.7 million, with a \$.3 million contribution for monitoring and evaluation. Zimbabwe is currently critically short of foreign exchange, which is hampering economic recovery. This line of credit will make funds available for the purchase of commodities, goods and equipment necessary to revive Zimbabwe's business sector. In 1985-86, \$3.5 million worth of Canadian goods were purchased by firms in Zimbabwe, two-thirds of which benefited the industrial sector, with the remaining third going to the commercial sector. Zimbabwean businesses purchased a wide variety of Canadian raw materials and products: fabrics, paper, chemicals, aluminum and other metal products for the production of manufactures as widely varied as cooking oils, vehicles, electrical appliances and industrial chemicals. This line of credit is expected to terminate in 1989.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS ASSISTANCE

CIDA's Special Programs Branch contributes to programs and projects of international development initiated by Canadian organizations and institutions working together with their counterparts in developing countries. Special Programs Branch is currently providing funds to more than 90 programs and projects in Zimbabwe, involving mainly rural community development, management training, development of cooperatives and women's activities. These projects are being sponsored by a wide variety of Canadian organizations, such as religious groups, private non-profit development agencies, educational institutions, labor and professional groups and international organizations.

Non-Governmental Organizations Program (NGO)

Through the NGO program, Canadians support organizations which promote self-reliance in meeting basic human needs in developing countries. Among the NGO activities receiving CIDA funds are:

- training involving health, youth skills, and agriculture (Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace);
- food production and drought rehabilitation (Inter Church Fund for International Development, Canadian Hunger Foundation, Canadian Lutheran World Relief);
- support to young farmers' clubs (Salvation Army);
- dairy farming (Hope International Development Agency);
- women's employment projects (MATCH International Centre);
- wells for rural schools (Adventist Development and Relief Agency);
- village community development and training (World Vision of Canada);
- rural water and sanitation (Save the Children Fund of British Columbia, YMCA of Canada, Oxfam Canada);
- daycare and vocational training (YWCA);
- reconstruction of schools, hospitals and water supplies (Mennonite Central Committee, Presbyterian Church, Anglican Church).

Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Program (ICDS)

This program, created in 1980, enables CIDA to support joint ventures by institutions like universities, colleges, and their associations; unions; cooperatives and professional associations. It also provides funds to agencies which send cooperants on overseas assignments.

The Canadian Labour Congress has been involved in projects of union development, including preparation of training course materials. The Canadian Mental Health Association sent specialists for a seminar on public education about mental health, and it is now assisting a farm program for former patients. And in addition to the large programs of CUSO and WUSC, (described in the Human Resource Development Section), Zimbabwe has received cooperants through Canadian Crossroads International. The program with Dalhousie University described in the same section grew out of a three-year Institutional Cooperation project of the Special Programs Branch.

International NGOs (INGOs)

Through INGO, CIDA offers support to international organizations with programs which span many countries. Some of these provide financial support to member organizations for their national activities. For example, the International Planned Parenthood Federation supports local family planning associations. Zimbabwe also has a role in regional organizations. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources has contributed to a regional conservation centre there. And the Pan African Institute for Development, whose regional centre in Zambia provides training for middle managers, has significant participation by Zimbabweans.

Management for Change

This program stimulates and supports innovative ways of strengthening the capability of developing countries, with emphasis on regional activities. Acting as a catalyst for short-term activities, it concentrates on practical issues at the senior management level. It also seeks to improve the management skills of key groups, such as women and NGO and rural development managers, who often do not benefit from established training programs.

Zimbabwean officials and managers have participated in Management for Change-supported projects with regional organizations such as the African Association for Public Administration and Management (AAPAM).

BUSINESS COOPERATION

CIDA's Industrial Cooperation Program (INC) was created in 1978 to assist the Canadian private sector in its efforts to become involved in the industrial development of Third World countries. Through mechanisms for joint ventures, licensing agreements or other long-term forms of collaboration, mutually beneficial projects involving such activities as technology transfer, job creation and skills development receive assistance from CIDA. Canadian firms receive funding for starter studies and more in-depth viability studies, as well as pre-feasibility or project definition studies, when preparing for participation in capital projects. Funding is also available for training, seminars and other business-related activities.

Canada has contributed some \$574,000 to industrial cooperation with Zimbabwe. In 1984-85 alone, three endeavors have been undertaken for a total of \$271,015. These activities include: Canadian Overseas Airlines International Ltd., which has carried out a study for Air Zimbabwe; Johnson, Lowe and Associates, which produced a guide to promote joint business venture opportunities for Canadian businessmen in Zimbabwe; and Via Pax Corporation Ltd., which investigated the possibility of embryo transfers to improve the genetic pool for dairy cattle in Zimbabwe.

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

Multilateral assistance involves the pooling of resources by donor countries which are members of international organizations such as the World Bank, the regional development banks and the various agencies of the United Nations. These organizations then use the resources in support of development projects in Third World countries.

In 1984-85, the World Bank approved \$49,697,000 in new loans for Zimbabwe: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development affiliate approved \$44,506,000 and the International Development Association affiliate approved \$5,191,000. These loans provided a line of credit and provision of technical assistance, a program of providing urgently-needed financial assistance, and training and management counselling to small-scale entrepreneurs. The International Financial Corporation affiliate of the World Bank approved \$40,205 for two projects in 1984-85. Canadian capital subscriptions to the World Bank have averaged \$39.75 million a year for the years from 1982-83 to 1984-85.

The African Development Bank (AfDB) has also assisted Zimbabwe. It approved three loans worth \$36,507,000 in 1982-83 and its concessional arm, the African Development Fund (AfDF), approved four loans worth \$26,166,000 in 1982 and 1984. These loans provided financing for a rural roads project, an agricultural line of credit and a resettlement project, which included agricultural development, provision of credit, irrigation, fencing, roads and schools. Canadian capital subscriptions to the AfDB were \$11.71 million in 1984-85. Canadian advances to the AfDF have averaged \$32.2 million a year from 1980-81 to 1984-85.

The largest organization in the UN development system is the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). In calendar year 1984, the UNDP spent \$2.9 million in Zimbabwe on human resource development, planning, agriculture, water resource development, a manufacturing sector study, and a master plan for telecommunications, among other projects. Canada's contributions to the UNDP's regular worldwide programs have averaged \$52.4 million a year since 1980-81.

Other UN agencies for which Canada provides regular program funding and which are active in Zimbabwe are the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). UNICEF spent \$1.3 million in Zimbabwe in calendar year 1984. In response to the drought emergency, funds were used for training purposes, transport of foodstuffs, nutritional surveillance and monitoring, support for primary health care, water supply, teacher training and social services. The UNFPA spent a total of \$774,930 in 1984 on support to the health sector, mainly for vehicles, audio-visual aids and contraceptives. Canada's contribution to UNICEF for 1985-86 is \$13.25 million, and for the UNFPA, \$10.25 million.

Canada is the largest contributor (\$14.6 million in 1984-85) to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC), which is the principal mechanism for technical assistance within the Commonwealth.

It draws the majority of its experts from developing countries, and nearly all training is carried out in the Third World. Projects in operation in Zimbabwe in 1984-85 were at an estimated total cost of \$1,275,615. Operational experts, legal consultants for training of magistrates and draftspeople were among the personnel fielded in Zimbabwe.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is another multilateral organization involved in Zimbabwe. It constitutes a major global financial and institutional response to the world food crisis. It mobilizes additional resources on concessional terms for the expansion and improvement of food production systems, with special emphasis on small farmers and landless laborers in developing countries. Canada has issued notes totalling \$42 million to IFAD over the 1980-81 to 1984-85 period. In 1983, IFAD approved a \$16.7 million loan for national agricultural extension and research in Zimbabwe.

Canada also makes regular contributions to help meet the operating costs of various agencies involved in humanitarian assistance. In 1984-85, Canada contributed \$5.5 million to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), \$6.5 million for the UN Relief and Works Agency, and \$750,000 to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Additional funds are granted in direct response to emergency situations caused by natural and human-made disasters, civil strife, and to alleviate the hardship of refugees. The UNHCR spent \$1.1 million in Zimbabwe in 1985 in support of various relief projects, and the ICRC budgeted \$2.8 million for 1986 for its activities in the country.

FOOD AID

Longer-term efforts to help Zimbabwe achieve food self-sufficiency are complemented by more immediate measures to combat food shortages. The World Food Program is a UN institution associated with the Food and Agriculture Organization which supports feeding programs for nutritionally vulnerable groups and uses food aid in food-for-work projects to provide work and income for the unemployed. In 1985, through its emergency operations from the International Emergency Food Reserve, the WFP provided 155 tonnes of vegetable oil, 2,250 tonnes of corn and 674 tonnes of beans to Zimbabwe.

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